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composing differences than a regular court of justice. The establishment of a final high court of justice or supreme tribunal of the world for the settlement of all disputes between nations is and always has been the aim of all peace workers. But there is substantial ground for believing that, while the times are ripening for such a court, the arbitration tribunal may yet in many instances, and for a considerable number of the nations, be a better means for adjusting differences, allaying irritation and friction, and thus for securing the ends of justice, than the best planned court of justice could possibly be at the present imperfect stage of international development.

International Spirit in German University Circles.

The most encouraging thing at this hour in connection with the peace movement in Germany is the pronounced new interest which is being manifested in the universities. The excessive national sentiment which has prevailed everywhere in Germany since the consolidation of the empire in 1871 as a result of the Franco-German War has made itself felt in few places more strongly than in the universities. This feeling has been in many places a veritable chauvinism, and even the professors of international law have not felt the force of the great peace movement of our time as it has been felt in France, Great Britain and the United States. At the present time, however, a distinctly new and hopeful international spirit is finding expression in many university circles. The recent impressive pamphlet upon "The Organization of the World," by Prof. Walther Schuecking of Marburg, is representative of many expressions of this better tendency; and a striking new evidence of it is an energetic and very successful movement to secure the regular placing of *Friedens-Warte*, the principal peace journal of Germany, in the reading rooms of all the universities and other higher educational institutions of Germany and Austria.

The movement started with Dr. Hans Wehberg of Duesseldorf, one of the prominent German writers on international law, who issued a call for contributions for this purpose, signed by a dozen important scholars and men of affairs besides himself. Among the signers were various university professors, members of the German Reichstag and members of the Institute of International Law, including Prof. Karl Lamprecht, the historian, so well known in America, at the present time the rector of the University of Leipzig. These men declared in their call that the idea of the fraternity and coöperation of different nations had not attained the influence in Germany that it had attained in the United States and other countries. Various attempts had been made in behalf of progress in this direction, and recently a League for International Good Understanding had been founded, which had achieved a distinct influence with the general public. The daily press was too seldom well disposed, and published many articles calculated to stir up bitter feelings against other peoples. A special daily newspaper devoted to the peace movement might, they said, be a good thing; but the expense was prohibitive, and the best

thing seemed to be the wide circulation of the monthly *Friedens-Warte*, so ably edited by Alfred H. Fried. They therefore invited contributions from friends of the peace movement sufficient to provide for the placing of this journal for five years in the reading rooms of all the universities, where it would be seen by the students. They stated that 750 marks would meet the need.

A statement of the result of this effort is just published, and the happy outcome is that they have received a sum nearly double what they asked for. It is interesting to note that the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Storting contributes 444 marks, helping materially to swell the sum total. It is certainly pleasing to find that an appeal of this kind has made so much of an impression outside of Germany itself, among the contributors, aside from the Nobel committee, being several friends of the cause at The Hague and elsewhere.

In Germany, therefore, as well as in other countries, the educational side of the peace work seems likely from now on to be supported with greater generosity. We learn at the same time of a successful effort to organize among the students of the University at Berlin an international club, corresponding to the Cosmopolitan Clubs which now exist in some thirty of our American colleges and universities. Interchanges of students are also being arranged between Germany and England. A large body of German students went to London last summer to spend a month with English students there, interesting themselves in various scientific activities; and next summer a similar body of English students is to pay a similar visit to Germany. This all makes strongly for the *Voelkerverstaendigung*, which the group of progressive German scholars have so deeply at heart, and which they rightly see to constitute the true basis of international peace and progress. If the universities of the world could act together in the earnest international spirit of which great university leaders, like our own Andrew D. White and Daniel C. Gilman, have been prophets, the results in a decade might be almost revolutionizing.

Editorial Notes.

Launching of
the Thunderer.

On the first of February the biggest of all the English battleships (thirty per cent. more powerful than the present Dreadnaughts, and twenty per cent. more powerful than the greatest battleships of Germany and France) was launched in the Thames, the wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury (who was also present) performing the ceremony of giving the name. The Archbishop said that he and his wife took part because they felt that the building of such ships as these was a guarantee, not of strife, but of peace. Commenting on the launching of the vessel and the Archbishop's connection with it, the *Nation* (London) uttered the following very just sentiments:

"We think that even the ordinary carnal-minded Englishman experienced a certain feeling of incongruity on learning that the Archbishop of Canterbury attended at Canning Town to bestow a sort of episcopal blessing upon the greatest instrument of physical destruction ever forged by the perverted ingenuity of man. With a